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"Cowitch says he Is a good Indian. The Mojaves are bad Indians; they lie and steal, take white man's presents and grub, and then kill him. He has never killed any white man. It was Butterfield, the guide, who killed three white men in the mountains. Cowiteh likes the white men, and wants to be friends with them. The white man came to his country, and Cowiteh was gind; but the white man would not give him pay. No pay, no elothes, no grub. Cowitch good Indlan, friend to white man; but the country was his, and the white man took it away."

Without explaining to Cowiteh that a tribe of six hundred Indians, who draw nothing from the land except " the grasshoppers that sport on the hillside," could hardly be allowed to monopolize over eighty thousand aeres of our richest mineral land, we proceeded to state that we wished information about the camping facilities of the Puhranagat Valley. To this Cowiteh replied, through Frank:
"Cowiteh good Indian; but the Mojave Indians are bad Indians, who lio and steal, and tuke the white man's presents and grub, and then killed them. It was Butterfield, the guide, who kiiled the white men up in the mountains. Cowiteh has never killed any white men. Tbe white man come to Cowiteh and tako his country, but don't pay him. He wants money or muek-a-muek for his braves; have nothing to eat, as there are no grasshoppers.-Mother-in-law, get me a drink of water."

Upon thls we informed Cowiteh that we were prepared to give him tobaceo, nnd muck-a-muck, and clothes, and jewelry, in abuadanee, if he would only give us a guide from his tribe. Then the big chief laid down his pipe, and ssid:
"Cowitch will give a guide to the white man. Cowiteh a good Indian, but the Mojave no gond to white man. It was Butterfield, the guide, who killed three white men in the mountains. The white man come te Cowiteh and take his country; but, when he ask them for pay, they say 'git!'"

This unexpected variation upon the original theme struck us so pieasantly, that we proceeded to distribute Indian goods in great stowlog upon the leading squaw of Cowitch a string of ttons, whieh her husband afterward took awuy from priated to his own use. Then the council broke up. hlefs rode away, some lingered around the cooks, and others peered into the tents $\ln$ the hope of stealing something. [ interviewed Cowlteh, in the hope of obtaining some ethnological information. The only faet of any importanee which I dlseovered will prove interesting to those Eastern gentlemen who have been reeently asserting that the Indian cannot lie. There is one exception, at lenst, to this rule, in the case of the Shoshone tribe, and I think it likely that I shall diseover others in my progress southward.

Cowiteh in private was as affable as he was dignified in public. We sat down and smoked cigaritas. I endesvored to obtain from him the Shoshone equivalent of certain English words. These he deelined to give, for the following logical rensons :
"White man know heap-not know Shoshone-Indian know Sho-shone-white man know Shoshone, then white man all the same as Indian."

Ilaving Frank to fall baek upon, I was not bitterly disappointed. The wily Cowitch liad hoped to extort a quarter from me, but I folled him. The consciousness of this faet rendered mo unusually amiable, and I beamed benignantly on the vermilion-tinged being before me, I did so wish that those of my friends who know and ndmire my selentifie attainments could have soen me exhlbiting them for the bencfit of Cowitch. The compass and the deflection of the needie, the barometor, the nnemometer, and the photographic eamera, were nll explained in detail by me to the noble aborigine, and the elimax was reached when our pioneer passed by and remarkel to Cowiteh that I was the man who made newspapers,

I could see that Cowiteh was impressed, and I mentally apostrophized the glorious power of the press which-but I will anve that sentiment for the next presa-dinner which I attend. Then Cowitel, with proper deference, asked me if I was a big ehief.

I looked modestly conscious, und then nuswered bollly in the affirmative; for it was a matter of doubt, and I had a rigit to take any possible advantage.

Then Cowiteh asked me if I had $n$ squaw.
I told him not at present, but there was no saying what might happen, to whioh he assented, with the Inminous observation, "Yes; heap happen," whioin was certainly truthful, if not profound.

Then, as a return question, I asked him if those were his squaws, and he acknowledged them, I asked him still further if ho could sabe Mormon.

He could not, and I explained as follows:
"Mormon-tribe-over there-Salt Lake-big chief heap squaws -ten-twenty-sixty-heap squaws."

What do you suppose was this sagacious chleftain's response? I glow with delight as ! write it.
"No fun-heap squaws-no fun," from which I infer that, in spite of the success of his domestie discipline, Cowiteh found one mother-in-law quite sufficient.

On the whole, we parted on the best of terms. I presented him with two old kid gloves, one brown and one lavender, which he drew on with great delight, and then remarked:
"Cowitch is good Indian, but the Mojaves no good. Cowitch is a friend of the white man, and never hurt him. It was Butterfield the guide who-""

Ifastily interrupting him at this point, I bade him good-by and rushed into my tent.

Cowitch himself made a grand tour of the camp, saylng good-by, and shaking bands with every officer, soldier, aud icer in the party.

The last words I heard were, "It was Butterfield the uir has seemed to reëcho them faintly through th

It seems to me that I ought to draw some conclusions seenes of this day, and yet I dislike exceedingly to generalize. The Indian is a human being, and therefore capable of edueation and civilization. It is hls right, even if he does not elaim it, and it is the duty of the Government and the people to give it to lim. But the development of the country is also a daty, and that philantliropy which denounces our settlers, who are hastening this work, as persecutors of the Indian, is as idiotic as it is ignorant.

> "There needs no ghost come from the grave, my lord, To tell us that;"
and yet there are those who, through a sickly aentimentality or a love of notoriety, prate about the wrongs of the noble savage, who ls, generally speaking, a filthy nnd degraded brute. This country is too valuable to humanity to be given up to grasshopper-hunting. The conduet of our settlers is not perfect, but it does not deserve opprobrious reproach. There are Indians who are harmless, and who are unmolested, to be sure, but also negleeted, which is wrong. There are others who are blood-thirsty, untamed, and pitiless, and these are objects of attack, which is right. And certain would-be orators, who utter much meaningless stutf about the condition of the Indian in the Esst, which few people there attend to or care about, are ralsing a bitter feeling In the extreme West, and may proluce disastrous results in the future.

Laten.-Sinee Cowitch's departure, two dippers and a tln pail have been mlssed, together with a Roman senrf, one end of which was incautiously left hanging out of a ralise. We do not complain-we are simply thankful that hls eye for color prevented him from ab. straeting more valuable objects. And we have every confidence in the integrity and amiability of Butterfield the guide, although we have never seen him.

Frid. W. Lomia.

## THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

witil illegatnations dy m. swain otrpond.

TWIE continuous range of mountnins known as the Sierra Nevada in California benrs the name of Caseade Ilange through Oregon, Washington Territory, and Ibitish Columbia. Tho name originated from the numerons beantiful ensemies whieh pour from every erevice, at every beight, and sometimes even from the top of the stepp bluffsides of . egorge in these mountuins, through which the mighty Columbia forees its way to pour its volume of water into the lineffic Decan. The Columbia, which forms so large a portion of the south boundary of Washington Territory, and then traverses Its wholo broung from south to north, ls navigavle from the t louth of the the lor ar cascades-a distunee of one hundred and sixty By n portage at the easendes, where there is a ruilrond, six length, navigation is open to the Dalles, two hundred and



CAPE IIORN, COLUMEIA RIVER
163577
five miles irom the ocean. At this point several miles of poriage are required, when good navigation is secured to Pricst's Rapids, three hundred and eighty miles. Another short portnge is followed by a stretcb of water for neariy a hundred miles; here another portage is anceeded by open water to a point seven bundred and twenty miles.

The Columbia has been compared to the IIudson, and, according to Mr. Fitz Ilugh Ludlow, there are some grounds for the comparison.
"Each of these rivers," says Mr. Ludlow, in hils entertaining volume," "breaks through a noble mountain-system in its passage to the sea, and the walls of its avenue are correspondingly grand. In point of varicty, the banks of the Hudson far surpass those of the Cohmmbirtrap, sandstone, granite, limestone, and slate, sueceeding each c with a rapidity which prescuta ever new outlines to the eye of 4 urist. The scenery of the Columbia, between Fort Vancouver and the Dalles, is a sublime monotone. Its banks are bnsalic erags or mist-wrapped domes, averaging below the catnruet from twelve to fifteen bundred feet in height, and thence decreasing to the Dalles, where the escarpments, washed by the river, are low trap bluffs on a level with the stesmer's walking-beam, and the mountains have retined, was and brown, like thoae of the great continental basin fartber awhe towerd Mount llood in that direction, and Mount Adams on the merth If the Palisades were quintupled in height, domed instead of teret on their upper surfaces, extended up tbe whole navigiable course of the lludsen, and were thickly clad with evergreens wherever they were not absolutely precipitous, the IIudson would mucb more clesely resemble the Columbia. . . . We bonrded the Hunt in a dense fog, and went immediately to breakfast. With our last cup of coffee the fog eleared away, and shoned us a sunny vista up the river, bordered by the columnar and mural trnp formations above mentioned, with an oceasional bold promontory jutting out beyond the general face of the precipice, its shaggy fell of pines and firs nll aflood with sunshine to the very crown. The finest of these promontories was ealled Cape IIorn, the river bending arohna it to the northeast. The channel kept mid-stream with considerable uniformity, but, now and then, as in the highland region of the Iludson, mode a detour to avoid some bare, rocky island. Several of these islands were quite eolumnar, being evidently the emerged capitals of basaltic prisms, like the other uplifts on the banks. A fine instance of this formation was the stately and perpendieular 'Rooster Rock, on the Oregon side, but not far from Cape Horn. Still another was called 'Lone Roek,' and rose from the middle of the river. These came upon our vlew within the first hour after breakfast, in company with a slender but graceful stream, which fell into the river over n sheer wall of basalt, seven hundred feet in height. This little cascade reminded us of Po-ho-nó, or The Bridal Veil, near the lower entrance of the Great Yosemite."

## ALLITERATION.

LITERATION is a figure or ornnment of language, chicfly used in poctry, consisting of the repetition of the aame letter in intervals.
"Apt Alliteration's artful ald.'
Chuncrill
" Behemoth, biggeat born of earth." Milton.
" Ilad my sweet Ilarry had hat half their numbers, To-day might I, hangitug on Hotepur's neck, Have talked of Monmouth's grave."

> Shakrafeare.

The repeated letter is generally found at the beginning of words, though it may occur in the second and finnl syllables, in which case the repented letter should fall on the accented part of the word, as in this example:
"That hashed in grim repose expeets his evening prey."
Dr. Thomas Brown remarks that, though alliteration itself eonsists in similarity of sounds, it is not indifferent on what words of the sentence the alliteration falls; and he cites the following line as an example, in whieh he finds resemblance and contrast, two qualities which give it peculiar point :
" Puffa, powders, patches, bibles, billetedoux."
Por

* The fleart of the Continent: a Recorl of Travel acrons the Pitationd in Oregon. By Fitz Hagh Ladlow. Naw York: Hurd \& Houghtom, tim.

The French-for this art is by no means confined to our language -somewhat extend these definitions, a frequent recurrence of the same ayllables also being counted alliterative-

## "Qui refuse, muse." <br> "Qul ferre $a$, guerre $a$."

In German, alliteration is ealled Buchutabentcim, a mest expressive name, which is but poorly translated by the literal rendering " letterrhyme." Geraldus Cambrensis ealled allteration agnominatio, whence the English word "annomination," sometimes applied to it. Hermogenes, who quotes Homer, culls it maphxŋणors. Aristetle calls it mapomolwars. It is evident, however, from the derivation of these Greek names, that they refer rather to what is known as ivouaromota (onomatopoia), or assimilation of sound to sense, a figure in which the Greek and German languages are benutifully rich. Alliteration is, in fact, naturally connected with imitative harmony, familiar exnmples of which exist in many languages :

From Homer :

From Virgil, the well-known lines:
"Quadrapedante putrem sonita quatlt ungula campam"-
the peculiarity of wh ch is only telerably preserved in the trauslation:
"Shaking the monldering plain with the tramp of the golloplng horse-hoof"and which Red Clecd probably renders:
"Glve me a good trotting horse, and I'll ran and get you some wampum I "
Another line from Virgil, which follows more closely the original definition :

## "Tityre tu patale recubana sub tegmine fagi."

From Racine :
"Pour qui sont ces aerpents qut aiffent anr noa têtes?"
And, not to negleci our own forcible tongue, this beautiful and striking example from Pope's Homer :
"Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone."
Although, as we have seen, this figure bss been used celebrated poets, both ancient and modern, there is con fercnee of opinion as to its beauty and propriety. One critic, writing on this subject, says: "Alliterations contribute more to the beauties of pectry than is generally supposed, and cannot, therefore, be deemed unworthy of a poct's regard in composition. If two werds offer of equal propricty-the one alliterstive, and the other not-the first ought to be chosen, if it suit the purpose in every other respect; but the beauty of nlliterstion, when happy, is not greater than its deformity, when affected or forced." Again: "Alliteration contributes beth to sweetness and energy of versification." On the other hand, "it relates more to the technicality than to the spirlt of poetry," and the effeet ls described as a " mechanical one, rendering the verse more easy for the organ of speech," while but little pleasure is attributed to the efficet on the ear. Among French writers, alliteration meets with but little favor; some ridicule it under the name of cacophonie, though Miehelet says alliteration and rhyme are precepts of versification more impertant than the number. In abort, this repetition, within proper bounds, is an ornament, but, like many things, becomes a defect when excessively and injudiciously employed. It seems to be generally admitted that it greatly embellishes when it eontributes to imitative harmony, as ln the numerous examples already given. That this is not its only besuty, however, is evident in the following eouplet from Pope, in whlch the two lines are singularly contrasted:

> "Eternal heautiea grace the ahiniog scene-
> F'lelda ever freah, and groves forever green."

Sacrificing sense for the sake of alliteration is, of course, to be aroided. Thus Gray, in his execeding love for thls figure, writes :

## "Eyee that glow and fange that grin."

Desecnding from the poctleal world to cvery-day language, we find alliteration playing a more important part than is generally acknowl. edged. So well adapted is it to catch the popular ear that provarbs and saws are rich In this figure: "Where there's a will, there's a way;" "Many men of many minds," ete. There acems to be an alliterative tendency in the formation of many of our eompound words; surely, there is no adequate ground for invarinbly saying "milk-maid," "butcher-boy," "washer-women," and utterly ignoring the otherwise


